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Editor and Proprietor.

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Poetry.

THE FIRST VIOLETS.

BY SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, BART.
Who that has loved knows not the tender tale
Which flowers reveal when lips are coy to tell?
Whose youth hath passed not, dreaming in the vale,
Where the fresh violets dwell?
Lo, where they shrink along the lonely brake;
Under the lindens, melancholy trees,
Nor yet the cuckoo sing, nor glide the snake,
Nor wild thyme lure the bee?

Yet at their sight, scent-entranced and thrilled,
All June seems golden in the April skies,
How sweet the days we years for, till fulfilled
O distant Paradise!

Dear land, to which dreams ever flow,
Time doth no present to the grasp allow;
Say, in the faded, shall we soise
At last the feeling now?

Dream not of days to come, of that unknown
Whether hope wanders (made without a clue),
Give their true solace to the flowers--the
Youth in their youth renew.

Avarice, remember when the Cowslip's gold
Lured, and yet lost its glitter in thy grasp;
Doth thy hoard glaze thee more than those of
Those withered in thy clasp.

From these thy clasp falls--it was then
That thou wert rich--thy coffers are a lie!
Alas, poor fool--thy wealth of men,
And care their poverty!

Come, faded Ambition, what hast thou desired?
Empire and power--O, wanderer, tempter,
To these once were thine when life's gay Spring
Inspired.

Thou shalt with glory, lost--
Let the flowers charm thee to the joyous prime,
When o'er the stars rapt Fancy treads the
Chariot.

Thou hadst an angel's power in that best time,
Thy realm a human's dream!
Hark! hark! again the tread of hushed feet!
Hark! the hushed tread round the mystic
Place!

Let Air again with one dear breath be sweet,
Earth fair with one dear face.
Brief-lived first flowers, first love, the hours
Stolen.

To drink the world in Summer's pomp of
But what shall flourish beneath a fiercer sun
Worth what we lose in you?

Oh! by a flower, a leaf, in some loved book,
We mark the lines that charm us most. Re-
trace--
The life--recall its loveliest passage--look,
Dead violets keep the place!

*Desire, the condition of mortal being, an
ambition for the great. Try to think on
the present moment your chance--your thought
gone behind or beyond. But if desire comes
in the secret possession of eternity, in which
nothing is left to wish or to hope for, then, in
turn, Past and Future are annihilated, and
one Present alone exists.

THE FOURTH OF MARCH.

BEFORE AND AFTER.

I saw him--he had come
From his far distant home
In the West.
A jingling jangle he showed,
And in his drollery he
He was dressed.

His face was all a smile,
And he talked all the while,
How he took
Such an interest in the late
Election in his home
For old Buck.

He'd always felt the ties
Of party and of race--
Let it fall:
'Twas not for the reward
That he had worked so hard,
Not at all!

But office he could bear,
As the bravest soldier's wear
Epulettes,
Which fix his rank, you know--
(And to the public show
What he gets.)

I saw him after that--
He had a kick in his
On his head.
His shoes were worn away,
And his pocket seemed to say,
'Very dry.'

And loudly he declared,
That for party men he cared
Not a jot.
He scorned their dirty tricks;
And as for politics,
'Twas a plot.

Folks saw the sudden change,
And thought it wondrous strange,
At the best;
Our friend did not explain,
But took an early train
For the West.

THE HOME CIRCLE.

Greeting to Spring.

March is come! It is not much to
be sure. The ground is not unlocked.
Frost is within and without. The sky is
cold: the clouds are scowling and full of
grey, as if snow was hidden within the
mist. Yet March is come, and we are
glad. It is the first month of Spring.
Winter is over. It may come back to
glean. But the harvest of Winter is
past and ended. The power of warmth
will be every day, and cold will wane.
Already bluebirds are singing south of
us. When they come here, sure that the
maple trees are ready to yield their life
treasure. Birds know what birds
mean. Singing in the branches will soon
draw out leaves. Grass is already alive,
and wistful cattle smell the new herbage, and
browse along the warm and sheltered
fences for a taste of fresh growth.

"In a few weeks the plow will awake--
the fields will be alive with labor, the
pastures green with herbage, and all na-
ture will rejoice again! Will all things
rejoice? How is it, oh! my soul, with
these? Is it Spring to thee? Are winter
storms passed; are coldness and frosts
gone; are death and hardship all ended?
Are the roots sprouting; new hope, new
labor, new life? Is it about to be a pe-
riod of reviving life and joy? Or shall
the heavens change, and warm, and dis-
till with fruitful influence, but thou re-
main joyless and barren?"

"Oh! Thou that dost bring forth the
warm days, and cause the earth to spring
up with new fruitfulness, filling her

reins with life, visit also with reviving
Spring thine own garden, and cause thy
Church and thy people to burst forth as
the forest into leaves, and as the fields
into blossoms! May new joys sing in our
hearts, as birds are long shall sing, fly-
ing far from the South, and fill the heav-
ens with a joy over thy Church revived,
greater than the joy of the earth, when
the Spring gives back to her all that the
Winter destroyed!"--Henry Ward Beecher.

For the News.
"IN MEMORIAM."

Ah! you and all that read should know,
My parents both are gone,
Ere you can understand the woes
That I look back upon.

Yet not a friend I sing--
This dirge is not for them:
'Tis for a flower plucked in the Spring--
My Sister's requiem.

For her! Exemplar to my mind,
Of all that's pure and true,
In all the realm of womanhood
On earth that ever grew.

Oh, she was lovely, and as sweet,
As any floral prize!
How rapidly my heart would beat
When looking in her eyes!

Ah! such a gem was all too dear--
To trail for earthly stores;
And whispering spirits in her ear
Breathed oft of Glory's charms.

The flower faded, and I stood
Beside a bed of pain;
She passed below Death's icy flood,
And never rose again.

Oh, I did love and still I love her,
As erst I did before;
With angel-forms that round me hover
I see her face once more!

In dream I look into her eyes--
Two orbs of peerless blue--
And note upon her pale cheeks rise
Again the vermeil hue!

I said she rose not from the tide
Of Jordan's cold, cold river;
Oh, yes! she did--on yonder side,
And faith winged, south ever!

Now rests she, high above the clouds,
Hard by Jehovah's throne;
Heaven's ether the bright vision shrouds--
Great God! "Thy will be done!"

Sinking Spring, March, 1857. W.

TWO O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING.

BY WILLIE R. PASOR.

Miss Kitty on the sofa sat
With Harvey Yane, and close at that;
When lo! the clock gave warning:
And Kitty said, "Oh, dear, my
It cannot be, it cannot be--
Two o'clock in the morning!"

Without, the white moon watched the earth;
Within, the red fire danced with mirth;
The lovers' cheeks adorned
With glow made crimson by the press
The lips had met in sweet caresses,
At two o'clock in the morning.

I will not tell what words were said;
How Harry's heart beat Kitty's head,
Parental caution scoring.
I only know a singular sound
The cosy chamber in sweet sound,
At two o'clock in the morning.

And as it thus was, so 't will be;
Such scenes the penitent moon will see,
And mantle clocks give warning
To beguiling youth and loving maid,
Who have the passing hour delayed,
Till two o'clock in the morning.

—Porter's Spirit of the Times.
Harlem, N. Y., March, 1857.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

MAKING SOAP. To observe the following
rules, women will not have many failures
in making good soap.

In setting length, raise a perforated bottom
just above the hole where the lye escapes--
On that place straw enough to prevent the
ashes from going through. Then throw in
about one peck of slacked lime, leveling off
the same over the straw. Put into the centre
of your heap of ashes about one half bushel
of lime to ten of ashes. Slack the lime and
mix well with ashes. Fill your leach, pouring
down the ashes as hard as your strength
will permit, or at least that the lye will not get
through in less than three days. On the top
of the ashes put some straw and flat a stone on
which to pour water. Thus completed, com-
mence with water, but not rapidly, for the
longer it may be soaking through, the better
will be the lye.

Your leach being prepared, turn attention
to your grease, which is most generally a poor
article. Twenty pounds of good tallow is
required for a barrel of soap, and it is often
the case that fifty pounds of common house
grease has not the body of twenty pounds of
tallow. You should, in order to know the
real quality of good stock you have, always
test and clean your grease, and throw all the
refuse away, for if you value in making soap,
and is generally the great cause of preventing
the perfect amalgamation of the grease and
lye, containing, as it always does, more or
less of water, which is a positive bar to making soft
soap, while an absolutely necessary ingredient
in the manufacture of hard soap.

Having then got a clean grease and good
caustic lye, such as you will have from a
leach filled as above suggested, you will have
no difficulty, over a gentle fire, of having
good soap in a few hours.

Proceeding to give you no guide for the
quantity of lye for a certain quantity of fat,
as the lye differs much in its strength, they
only refer entirely on their taste. In mak-
ing soft soap, when it boils up black in its
color, it is generally lye enough, and should
then be increased by weak lye. Adding water
is wrong. Soap should always be increased
with a weak lye, and the same may be
be--A. C. W., in Country Gent.

LIGHT SODA CAKE. Five eggs, one and a
quarter pounds of sugar, three quarters of a
pound of butter, a teaspoon mostly full of
soda, a quart of water, as much flour as will
knead it into bread; knead it well, roll it out thin,
cut it with a large round cutter, and bake
crisply, of a pale brown.

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

ST. TOM'S, Penn Tp.--There is some mis-
take in the answer to your Miscellaneous Enig-
mas. The Enigma contains 37 letters--the
answer only 27.

For the News.

Philosophical Problem.

If cannon ball, whose specific gravity is
7 times that of water, were dropped into the
ocean, at what depth would it float?

Merrell, Feb. 1857. A HOOSIER.

Geographical Enigma.

I am composed of 19 letters.
My 1, 9, 11, 13, 15, is a town in Italy.
My 2, 14, 16, is a boy's nickname.
My 3, 10, 17, 18, is a lake in the U. S.
My 4, 7, 12, 4, 7, is a county in Ohio.
My 5, 11, 7, 9, is a county in Ohio.
My 6, 7, 14, 17, is a Latin noun.
My 7, 13, is a preposition.
My 8, 15, 13, 7, 17, is a town in Egypt.
My 9, 19, 1, is what all people do.
My 10, 12, 5, is a small animal.
My 11, 12, 15, is a Latin noun.
My whole is a great sea.

J. M. ELLIS.
Hillsboro.

For the News.

Solution.

To Arithmetical Problem in News of March 12.
Ms. Enigma--I send you a solution to "J.
P. W." Arithmetical Problem, which if worthy
you will publish.

Since he agrees to deduct 5 per cent. from
his bill, if he can get the work for 76 a cubic
foot, he deducts

5
of \$10,420 = 521.
100

Now as the statement on a foot of dressed
stone, is the same as the statement on a foot
of rough stone; and as that is 2-1/2 times of a
dollar; therefore the number of feet is expressed
by:

5210
2-1/2 = 20,850, the number of cubic ft.

100
Now then at a cubic foot, will cost 25-
100 = \$2514.50.
\$10,420 of whole money of contract.
\$2514.50 cost of rough stone.

\$2,514.50 cost of dressing 20,850 cubic feet.
Hence, one foot will cost \$25.1450 = 25,145-
100 = 31c.

Ans. Number of feet 20,850, cost of dress-
ing 1 foot, 31c. Yours, &c.
Shash Branch, Liberty Tp., March 10, 1857.

Answer to "Hoosier's" Arithmetical
Question in last week's paper--Sam's share
\$2525, Daughter's share \$2402, wife's share
\$4502.

Miscellaneous.

Ingenuity of the Germans.

The following are some of the inven-
tions generally credited to natives of
Germany, and also the times when they
were made known:

"Saw mills in 850; sun dials in 808;
falling mills in 906; windmills and oil
paintings, in 1100; spectacles in 1270;
paper of linen rags in 1300; organs in
1312; gunpowder and cannons in 1318;
hats in 1350; wire making in 1350; pins
in 1370; grist mills in 1350; wood en-
graving in 1436; printing in 1436; printing
presses in 1438; copperplate engraving
and printing in 1440; cast types in
1442; chiming of bells in 1487; watches,
letter posts or mails, latching and bolt-
ing apparatus, in 1500; gun locks in
1527; spinning wheels in 1435; almanacs,
sealing wax and stores in 1546; tele-
scopes in 1590; wooden bellows in 1610;
microscopes in 1620; thermometers in
1638; mezzotint engraving in 1643; air
pumps in 1650; electric machines in
1651; pendulum clocks in 1665; clari-
nets in 1690; white china ware in 1707;
stereotypes in 1709; mercurial thermom-
eters in 1715; pianofortes in 1717; solar
microscopes in 1736; the gamut in 1753;
lithograph in 1753."

These statistics, which we find floating
in our exchanges, are probably not very
reliable in regard to dates. In fact we
feel certain that saw mills cannot be traced
back so far, but the fact of nearly or
quite all these important inventions
originating in that country, is, we think,
correct. Door locks and latches, the
modern sugar auger and gimlet, the cradle
for harvesting, are also credited to the
Germans. At first thought, on reading
the above, this patient, persevering,
deep-thinking nation would appear to
have introduced almost all the progress
the world has seen.--Sci. Amer.

Post Office Orders.

It has been recently stated that the
British system of sending money orders
has carried the equivalent of \$50,000,000
from place to place by mail, without the
loss of more than \$2.00, while our sys-
tem of "registering" letters is so notori-
ously inefficient that all well informed
persons now prefer not to register them,
as the act does not make the department
responsible, but only serves to point out
the money letters to thieves. In Eng-
land no sum greater than £10 can be sent
by Post Office orders, but in Cana-
da at large sums as £25 can be sent, and
under both conditions the plan is success-
ful to have proved itself perfectly suffi-
cient. The charge for each order is three-
pence or sixpence, and if larger sums
than the limit, two or more orders are
only necessary. It should be introduced
here.--Sci. Amer.

EMIGRATION TO KANSAS. A colony
is now being organized in this place
to locate in Kansas. They propose to
secure a half section for a town site, and
pre-empt farms in the immediate vicinity.
A large number of mechanics are
associated with farmers in the movement.
They send on an advance committee to
explore, and the main body are to start
March 17. James Rosa, Esq., is Presi-
dent of the company; Prof. H. E. Peck
--for the present--Corresponding Sec-
retary. It is expected that the organiza-
tion will embrace at least fifty families.

We hear of numerous companies pre-
paring to emigrate this Spring--Ober-
lin (O.) Evangelist.

A LOUISVILLE LAWYER IN LUCK. The
members of the Louisville bar, says the
Democrat, will remember their portly
brother, J. B. Steward, Esq. He has
just turned up in Washington City hav-
ing been engaged in the celebrated case of
Rebecca vs. Uncle Sam, for mail ser-
vice. The suit was compromised, as be-
fore stated, by an advance committee to
the complainant \$100,000, Mr. Steward
receiving \$80,000 for his services.

Political.

Speech of Hon. R. P. Buckland, ON THE CANAL CONTRACTS.

Delivered in the Senate of Ohio, Feb.
26th, 1857.

(Continued.)

The law requires that the Board shall
give "due notice of the time and place
of the letting for said repairs, with the
plans and specifications of said repairs,
and the manner of doing the same."

I contend, sir, that this law was not com-
plied with in any respect. In the first
place, fifty days notice of the time and
place of letting, was entirely too short,
considering the magnitude and extent
of the public works. It did not give
sufficient opportunity for those wishing
to bid to make the necessary examina-
tions and arrangements for bidding.

"The plans and specifications of said
repairs, and the manner of doing the same,"
required to be published with the time
and place of letting, were not pub-
lished at all, if I have a correct idea of
what the law contemplated by this re-
quirement. It is true, that on the 30th
day of October, only fifteen days before
the letting, what are called "specifica-
tions for repairs," were published, but
they are very indefinite and uncertain.
They give very little idea of the kind
or quantity of the work to be perform-
ed, and I cannot see that any attempt
was made, even at that late date, to give
any "plans of the repairs, or the manner
of doing the same." The law contin-
ued, and the manner of doing the same;
and that the notice should be published
in time to enable bidders to examine the
work before the letting. What oppor-
tunity did this give to examine about 300
miles of canal, and ascertain the nature
and amount of repairs to be done? I
say next to none at all.

But, the specifications and notice were
entirely sufficient for the plans con-
ceded by Hamilton, for the benefit of him-
self, the engineers, and favorites of the De-
mocratic members of the Board.

The law also requires the contracts to
be let to the lowest responsible bidder.
This provision of the law was totally
disregarded. It is claimed that the
word "responsible" means, not only a
pecuniary ability to answer for any
breach of the contract, but also, capac-
ity, in my opinion, is a far-fetched
and unworkable construction. I can
find no instance where such a meaning
is given to the word "responsible."

The responsibility for the performance
of an act, and the capacity of skill nec-
essary to perform the act, are entirely
different and distinct things. When the
Legislature intends to require skill as
well as responsibility, some other word,
such as competent or skillful, is used
in connection with the word responsible.

But, did the Board let the work to the
lowest responsible bidder, competent to
perform the work? They did not. No
regard, whatever, was paid, either to
the responsibility or capacity of the
bidders. On every section, the lowest
bidders were men experienced in such
work, and fully competent to its per-
formance. They were just as respon-
sible, in every respect, as those to whom
the contracts were let on higher bids.

Take Cooper, Shadinger & Co. They
were old contractors, well known to ev-
ery member of the Board. Mr. Buck-
land, the engineer, Cooper and Hamilton,
all swear that they and their securities,
were worth, at least, a million of dollars.
Their capability as well as responsibility,
were beyond all controversy. Their
bid for section No. 7, was \$21,000 per
annum. Yet the Board did not give the
contract to them, but let it to Forrer,
Burt & Co. at \$115,000, making a dif-
ference of \$94,000 a year, and of \$185,
000 for the five years. The difference
alone makes quite a handsome profit--
Mr. Cooper was appeased by being let
into this contract at the higher bid,
with a one-sixth interest, by which he
not only receives one-sixth of the profit,
he would have made at the bid of
\$21,000, but also of the advanced price;
his share of the advanced price for
five years, amounting to \$30,333 33. It
is easy to be seen that Cooper loses nothing
by the change; but the State is dis-
franchised out of \$185,000 by a total dis-
regard of the law, both in the letter and
in the spirit. It must be perfectly ap-
parent to every Senator, that these con-
tracts were all obtained by a fraudulent
combination, in which several of the en-
gineers, and at which there is strong
evidence, that some of the members
of the Board conspired. Several en-
gineers were interested in the bids, and
sold out their interests, some before,
and some after the contracts were finally
awarded. The firm of which Mr. Buck-
land was a member, bid \$24,900 per an-
num for section 6, and were bought off
by Samuel M. Young & Co. for \$4,000
per annum. By this transaction, the
State was defrauded out of \$35,500--
Two Engineers, Foster and Sifford, were
interested in the contract for section 2,
and sold out their interest, one for
\$4,000, and the other for \$4,500. Ham-
lin, who had been acting as counsel for
the Board from the beginning of the
project, or rather for the Democratic
portion of it, and who, as such counsel,
was employed to examine the law, and
got up the notice, specifications, &c., af-
ter selling out his interest in one con-
tract for \$1,000, and in another for \$4,
000, turns up the owner of one-half of
the \$115,000 contract, the largest of all.
And on this fact, Mr. President, hangs
a tale, which would be very interesting,

could it be fully developed to the public
gaze. Mr. Hamilton, in his first dep-
osition, says that his interest in this con-
tract is that of an Attorney for Forrer,
Burt & Co.--that he has been attorney
for that company from its origin, and
that, besides this, he never had any in-
terest. That Forrer owns one-sixth,
Burt one-sixth, and Cooper one-sixth--
But, when asked by the committee who
else were or had been interested in the
bid or contract, he refused to answer, on
the plea that he knew nothing about
what they had done, or were to do, only
what he had learned by being attorney
for the company, and, therefore, could
not answer without their consent. This
deposition was given on the 13th of Ju-
ly, 1856, and on the 10th of December
following, he gave his second dep-
osition, in which he says that his inter-
est in the contract is that of an at-
torney, and that he receives one-half
of the net proceeds for his services;
that he acts as secretary and disbursing
agent of the company, and is responsi-
ble for the funds, and is to employ any
legal assistance that may be needed--
Why could he not have said this in the
first place? I would like to know, sir,
what there is in this statement of facts,
which required so much shuffling and
delay on the part of Hamilton? He av-
idely wanted time to prepare his
answer. At first, he said his only in-
terest was that of an attorney; after-
wards, that he only acted as secretary
and disbursing agent, and is responsi-
ble for the funds, and is to employ any
legal counsel that may be needed. His
first statement, therefore, was not true.
His interest was not that
of an attorney merely, according to
his last statement. The original firm
of Forrer, Burt & Co., consisted of Sam-
uel Forrer, J. S. G. Burt and John
Howard. It is a singular circumstance
that neither Forrer nor Howard ever
knew that Hamilton had any interest in
that contract, as Attorney, or other-
wise, and that Mr. Burt refused to
testify upon that point. Mr. Forrer,
as late as the first of January last,
says: "I now consider that myself,
Burt, and Cooper, with the securities on
our bond, are alone bound to keep up
the repairs; and, therefore, that I have
no other partner besides Burt and
Cooper. I am aware that rumor as-
signs to several other persons an in-
terest in this contract." "To whom
or in what proportion, the five-sixths
of the contracts is assigned to my
partners, if any besides themselves, I
am unable to state." How does this
correspond with the statement of Ham-
lin? How happens it that Hamilton has
been the Attorney of the Company
from its origin, with an agreement to
share one-half of the net proceeds for his
services, amounting to, at least, \$90,000
for the five years, and yet, up to the last
of last January, Mr. Forrer did not
know that Hamilton had any interest at
all? Both statements cannot be true--
It will be very difficult for Mr. Ham-
lin to convince the public that he has given
an honest statement of this transaction.
I have no doubt but that Mr. Forrer is
an honest man, and speaks the truth as
far as he knows; but he has allowed his
name to be used, unconsciously, to give
character and influence to a nefarious
scheme for plundering the State Treas-
ury. He knew nothing of the means used
to obtain the contract, or of the agency of
Hamilton in the matter. He had not
even seen the contract with the State
when he gave his testimony in January
last. Although the leading name in the
firm, he did not know who his partners
were, or who was their Attorney, and
disbursing agent, although that At-
torney and agent was to have one-half of
the profits for his services. Mr. Presi-
dent, the whole truth has not been dis-
closed, and probably never will be. It
is entirely incredible, that this Company
estimated Mr. Hamilton's services so high-
ly. No, sir, the one-half of this con-
tract, which Mr. Hamilton claims to own,
was floating in the air, but designed to
fall upon parties who are left in the
background. Circumstance may point
them out to us, but positive proof never
can; because those who are capable of
concocting such a scheme of fraud,
are also capable of swearing it
through. I am fully convinced, sir,
that all the parties to this scheme, and
section No. 3, let to Cooper, Shadinger
& Co., are the result of a fraudulent
combination. The project itself, was
conceived in fraud, brought forth in
fraud, and will be sustained by fraud,
and even by perjury, if necessary. It
is a monstrous project, with corruption
oiling every man connected with these con-
tracts; is dishonest; not by any means
sir. On the contrary, I have the ut-
most confidence in the integrity of
several of them. But they were only
taken in to give character to the trans-
action, to fill the suspicion of fraud,
and to create an inference against any
attempt to defeat the scheme. They
were kept on the outside of the ring,
it is evident that this cunningly de-
vised plan is succeeding but too well.
We see its workings on all sides. Much
has been said about the evidence being
extra. Is it so? What better evi-
dence can you have than the testimony
of the contractors themselves, and the
recorded proceedings of the Board?--
No other testimony is relied upon; no
other is needed. Do the contractors ex-
pect to prove that they have, themselves,
sworn falsely?

It being perfectly apparent to my
mind, that the Board did not comply with
the law, and that the contracts were ob-
tained by a combination among the con-
tractors, and others, to defraud the
State, the question recurs: What is the
duty of the Legislature in the premi-

ses? If I could have my way, Mr.
President, I would set them all aside,
and let the parties seek such remedy
as their eminent legal counsel, already
employed and in the field, could de-
vise. But here we are met with the
horrible cry of Repudiation! The dis-
tinguished Senator from Franklin sounds
the alarm, and proclaims that this course
will disgrace the State and impair its
credit. In this he reminds me of an
anecdote I have heard related, of a
Dutchman, who had erected, in his
yard, a scarecrow, in the shape of a man,
to frighten the boys at night. One
night the Dutchman came home, some-
what full of the "O be joyful," and
staggered up against this man scare-
crow; the consequence was, that he fell
over flat upon his back, and commenced
crying with all his might, "murder!
murder! that man is killing me; O, take
him away quick!" His good woman ran
out in great haste to his relief, and soon
discovered the cause. "Why," says she,
"Mike, that is nothing but dat man
scarecrow you did make dar yourself to
scare de boys away." Of course the
Dutchman was soon quieted when he
found that the awful man was of his
own creation, and though horrible in ap-
pearance, was quite harmless in fact--

The Senator from Franklin some years
ago, got up a scarecrow on the subject
of the inviolability of contracts for the
purpose of frightening the Loofscofs
from the Banks, and gave it the horrible
name of Repudiation; and now he is
found butting himself against it in a
case having no parallel to repelling
charters. This cry of Repudiation may
frighten gentlemen who are troubled
with weak backs and trembling knees,
but it has no terrors for me. Under
some circumstances, repudiation is not
only harmless, but quite necessary and
useful. There are many things which
ought to be repudiated, and I think
these contracts are of that class. It is
but doing on behalf of the State, what
every individual has a right to do for
himself; that is, refuse to perform a
contract obtained from him by fraud,
or by an agent acting beyond his pow-
er of attorney. There is, however